

# DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

VOL. 4---NO. 198.

MAYSVILLE, KY., MONDAY JULY 13, 1885.

PRICE ONE CENT.

## CLEARANCE SALE

—OF—

## SUMMER DRY GOODS!

RUNYON & HOCKER will offer, on Thursday, July 9th, the balance of their stock of Zephyr Dress Gingham at 10 cents, reduced from 12½ and 15 cents; 10 cent Dress Gingham reduced to 8 cents; 12½ cent Printed Lawns reduced to 10 cents; 10 cent Printed Lawns reduced to 8 cents; White Plaid Dress Goods, 30 cent quality, reduced to 25 cents; 25 cent quality reduced to 20 cents; Plaid Nainsooks at 8, 10, 15 and 20 cents; Swiss and Hamburg Embroideries at much less than their recent low prices.

Ladies' Light Blue and Pink Ribbed Lisle Hose reduced to 75 cents, former price, \$1.25; Black and Colored Lisle Hose, 50 cents, former price 65 and 75 cents; Black and Colored Cotton, 65 cent quality, reduced to 50 cents; Children's Hosiery also reduced. Hoop Skirts, Corsets and Ladies' Leather Bags at much less prices than formerly.

The entire balance of our Summer Stock must be closed within the next fifteen days to make room for early fall goods.

See an early call will receive the best selections. Terms CASH.

**RUNYON & HOCKER,**

Second Street, Maysville.

—AT THE—

## Cheap Cash Store

WE ARE NOW OFFERING EVERYTHING IN THE LINE OF WASH GOODS AT A DECIDED REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES, AS WE ARE DESIROUS OF CLOSING OUT THE LINE DURING THIS MONTH. CALL AND SEE THE GOODS AND LEARN PRICES. NO TROUBLE TO SHOW THEM.

## BROWNING & BARKLEY

SECOND ST., ENTERPRISE BLOCK.

WE OFFER

## CHAMBER SUITS!

the Newest and Best Styles, forty different styles Bureaus, seventy-five different styles Bedsteads, a large stock of Sideboards, Wardrobes, Book Cases, Cheffoniers, Hat-racks, Hall and Lawn Seats, Dining and Library Tables, Marble and Wood-top Stands; ten different styles of

## Folding Bed Lounges,

Spring Bottom Beds, Spring, Cotton, Cotton-Top and Excelsior Mattresses; twenty Parlor Suits of the best styles and designs; also a large stock of Upholstered Platform Rockers, a full line of Rattan, Carpet Seat and Back, Reed Cane, Outside Cane, Perforated, Folding, Camp, Dining, Library and;

## Office Chairs!

We do not advertise an empty house but a LARGE FOUR-STORY BUILDING FULL of the best goods, comprising the greatest variety of Styles and calculated to attract the attention of the most exacting trade.

Call and see our stock. We take pleasure in showing it and giving prices.

## HENRY ORT

East Second Street, Maysville.

SMITH'S KIDNEY TONIC--TRY IT.

## SUMMER VACATIONS.

WHERE THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET WILL SPEND VACATIONS.

There Will be Little Absenteeism During the Heated Term, Even Among the Usually "Sick" Clerks--All Guess Work--Mr. Cleveland--Notes.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Things were very quiet about the White House during the early part of the day. The rule which cuts off all callers on cabinet days was strictly enforced. There were several congressmen who had not heard of the new rule, and they tried to see the president, but the doorkeepers declined to take their cards up to him. The cabinet assembled early and did not adjourn until about 2 o'clock.

There are two dates set for the president's departure on his summer trip. One of the dates is July 29 and the other August 5. For reasons of his own the president has not yet fixed on the exact date of his departure. Neither is it known how long he will remain away. But it is supposed he will be absent a month or six weeks. The president is pretty well tired out. He would prefer to remain here all summer if it was not for the extreme warm weather which has set in. This administration does not intend to be charged with absenteeism. Proper recreation and rest will be taken by the president and the members of his cabinet, but there will be no exodus of officials as has occurred in the past.

Until Gen. Grant's administration it was very rare that the president or his cabinet was absent more than two months in a year. In Grant's time this was changed, and he spent even this amount of time at Long Branch. One year he was absent in all over four months. The first president who resided at the Soldiers' Home during the summer was President Buchanan. President Pierce was invited to occupy the cottage there, but he did not accept. Besides living at the Soldiers' Home, President Buchanan spent a month each summer at his home near Lancaster, Pa.

President Lincoln occupied a cottage at the Soldiers' Home each summer while he was president. Gen. Grant spent but little time there, preferring a summer residence at the seashore. He had a preference for Long Branch over any other place. President Hayes went to Ohio each summer, though he spent some time at other places. President Garfield was just leaving the city for a short time when he was assassinated by Guiteau. His plan was to spend the greater part of his summer at Mentor, near Cleveland.

President Arthur occupied the cottage at the Soldiers' Home in the early summer, but went to Newport each summer and always used a government vessel for his trips. So did his secretary of the navy. Secretary Robeson also used a government vessel for his summer tours. President Cleveland will use the ordinary means of transportation, as will Secretary Whitney, though some naval officers are exceedingly anxious that a government vessel should be used so that they could go with him.

Secretary Lamar has not yet made up his mind where he will spend his summer. He is very nicely fixed now in the residence of Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, on Vermont avenue. He has the house rent free, taking care of it during the absence of Senator McPherson. Secretary Endicott will spend his summer vacation in New England. The other cabinet officers will decide hereafter how they will dispose of themselves during the summer.

Miss Cleveland will spend a part of her summer with Miss Nelson, partly in the mountains of New York and later on at the sea shore. The subordinate officials of the government will be entitled to one month's leave absence each, under the law, and they are now arranging about their trip so that there will be as few absent at a time as is possible. The ordinary clerks are also entitled to one month's leave of absence, but they are not in such a hurry to leave as during previous summers.

Indeed, it is noticed that every one, from the president all the way down to the lowest clerk, is giving more time to the public business than at any time for twenty years. There is less so-called "sickness" among clerks than ever before. Among certain clerks who have in the last ten years lost on an average five days in each month on account of alleged sickness there is a remarkable recovery of health, but few of them having lost one day in the past four months. All the indications are, too, that their health will continue to be as good.

There has been a case pending in the courts here for some years in which Col. Samuel Strong, a contractor, has been trying to get \$300,000 due him for work done for the district government. He has had several lawyers in his employ, but Gen. Butler had principal charge of the case. The case is now about finished, and Mr. Strong will soon receive his money. Gen. Butler has filed an assignment made to him by Strong for \$46,554.96, which is understood to be the fee paid him for his legal services.

MOUNT MCGREGOR, N. Y., July 13.—Gen. Grant rested less last night than usual, and is trying to make up for it. It was past midnight before he fell into a sound slumber. His wakefulness was not attended with any unusual pain, but seemed rather to result from nervousness. After falling asleep he did fairly well, requiring attention only twice. The general's pulse still lacks the volume it had early in the week and his disposition is languid.

He does not care to move about and evidences waning strength. The close attention he has required lately is wearing perceptibly on Dr. Douglas, on whom the drain of nervous force is painfully evident. He had a serious attack of vertigo. His family are urging him to send for help at least, or he will break down.

Gen. Grant rose about 11 o'clock. After he was dressed his appearance was freshened somewhat, although his weakness still oppressed him. Dr. Douglas said: "The general is quite as comfortable as can be expected."

Home From Panama.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Admiral Jonett

having reported no further necessity for remaining on the Isthmus. Panama, Secretary Whitney authorized him to return to his station at his discretion with the steamers Yantic and Tennessee.

## INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Indians Will Die if an Attempt is Made to Disarm Them.

WICHITA, Kan., July 13.—Mr. Hallowell, one of the four agency farmers employed by the government to teach agriculture to the Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Comanches Indians, arrived in this city direct from Fort Reno.

He says he considers trouble inevitable. The Bent brothers, half-breed Cheyennes and sons of old Col. Benton of plain's fame, say the Indians expect an effort to be made by the government to disarm them, in which event they will sell their lives as dearly as possible.

The Bents, who owns a large amount of personal property, are disposing of everything. The Indians are in want of nothing in the way of ammunition. Not only the Bents, but the head Indians are selling their ponies. Wolf Robe, the chief of the "Dog soldiers," has abandoned his crop and taken all his movable property away.

In coming up to the state line Mr. Hallowell chanced upon 300 Cheyenne ponies being herded for an emergency. The young men who had lately taken to farming had under the influence of their chief also abandoned their fields.

Telegrams from Cheyenne agency received say that the aspect is undoubtedly proving more serious from day to day and that troops sufficient for a complete police patrol will prove the only means of safety. The Cheyennes have sent a large number of their best war horses out west under apprehension of an attack from the military in which event they would be a safe distance from raiding.

It is reported that a number of Kiowas and Comanches have joined the missing Cheyennes. The government has telegraphed Agent Dyer to find out how many Indians are off of the reservation. This order cannot be executed without the presence of more troops to hold the Indians until counted. An attempt even to take a census would precipitate a fight.

Small bodies of Indians are slipping away every day, and it is believed they are all ready for a stampede to the wild in a body as soon as their spies, who overrun the agency, are satisfied the government means to disarm them.

It leaked out at the agency from Indian sources that the Indians themselves believe the band which went west to the panhandle have been corralled by citizens and cowboys, but the authorities have had no confirmation of the rumor.

## Cowboys and Indians.

COLORADO CITY, Tex., July 13.—News has been received in this city of a battle fought between cowboys and Indians on the New Mexican ranch of J. B. Slaughter, of Colorado City. It is reported that sixty Indians and sixteen cowboys were killed. The report creates great excitement and details are anxiously awaited.

## AMONG THE STRIKERS.

Conference Committee in Michigan—All Quiet at Cleveland.

DETROIT, Mich., July 13.—A Bay City special says: "The labor committee and the committee of saw mill owners met in the common council chamber."

"The former was given fifteen minutes to which to report a proposition by which the strikers would return to work. The committee retired and soon reported a set of resolutions which were to the effect that the strikers would resume work if given ten hours a day and eleven hours' wages."

"They also asked that no employees be discharged because of the strike and wages to be paid every two weeks. Both committees then adjourned."

"Meantime the mill owners will consider the proposition of the laborers and decide what is best to be done. While the meeting was going on a large crowd of men gathered in front of the city hall to wait the result and are now in small groups to be seen on the street corners discussing the question."

"A mass meeting has been called at Madison park to consider the result of the conference committee's work, whatever it may be. Owing to the threats on the street that unless the salt blocks shut down entirely that the water works will be taken possession of by the strikers, a posse of deputy sheriffs have watched the building for the past two nights, but no such movement as suggested by the threats has been attempted."

## In Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., July 13.—Everything is quiet in wards Fourteen and Eighteen, the headquarters of the strikers. The people there are indignant over the arrest of four strikers, for standing on the sidewalk. These men had abandoned the procession and had thrown away their clubs at the command of the authorities, and were arrested for violating the sidewalk ordinance, while other portions of the sidewalk were crowded with politicians and mill bosses. The rolling mill strikers will hold a meeting to hear a report of the committee sent to Pittsburgh to ascertain the exact wages paid in the mills there.

LONDON, July 13.—A delegation composed of leading citizens of Belfast called at the castle and were granted an audience with Earl Carnarvon, the newly appointed viceroy. The delegation cordially greeted the earl, and expressed the hope that the administration would be successful in the extreme. Earl Carnarvon replying thanked the delegation for the kind wishes expressed, and said he hoped to be able to visit their city shortly.

## Wants a New Name.

DUBLIN, July 13.—The vice chancellor has rendered an opinion in the matter of the proposed changing of the name of Sackville street, and says in his judgment the corporation has no power to change the name. Residents of the city are greatly opposed to any change.

## The Mahdi Dead.

LONDON, July 13.—A dispatch from Gen. Stephenson, commander of the British forces in the Soudan, states that Gen. Brackenbury has received a letter from one of the friendly Arab chiefs informing him of the death of the Mahdi.

## FLED WITH A HIRED MAN

A JERSEY FARMER'S DAUGHTER RUNS AWAY TO BE MARRIED.

Papa, I Know You Will Not Consent to My Marriage With Freddie, but I Love Him Deeply and Will Not Give Him Up—Afraid to Drown.

New York, July 13.—Besides a well stocked farm in North Bergen Farmer Lockhaus has a very pretty daughter, Amelia, who is just seventeen years old. In the early part of March her father hired Frederick Wagner, giving him \$14 a month and his board. He was a manly fellow, industrious and economical. Amelia asked permission to spend a week with an old schoolmate at Manhasset, L. I. It was granted, and she started out. Her father supplied her with money and she promised to write.

The same evening Wagner said he was coming to the city and would not be back until late in the evening. He did not return, and Farmer Lockhaus telegraphed to Manhasset inquiring after his daughter and received a reply saying that she had not been there. Then he searched her room. A neatly folded note lay on the table. It read thus:

"PAPA: I know you will not consent to my marriage with Freddie, but I love him dearly and will not give him up. We have arranged to get married in the city. Forgive me for telling you a falsehood, but I have no intention of going to Manhasset."

That explained it. Farmer Lockhaus tried to keep the matter secret, but during the day several neighbors called and told him to make the best of it. They said that the plans for the elopement were arranged in May, and although they knew about it they did not wish to spoil the happiness of the young couple. Even this did not appease the worthy Farmer Lockhaus. He declared that his son-in-law should never darken his doors. Amelia wrote to a friend saying that she was living in this city and would return home as soon as her father agreed to receive her and her husband.

## AFRAID TO DROWN HIMSELF.

A Man Tries to Kill Himself at Long Branch in Four Feet of Water.

LONG BRANCH, July 13.—A slimly built young man, not over thirty years of age, with sandy hair and reddish mustache, walked into the United States hotel and registered as J. C. Kearns, New York city. After dinner he strolled out to the bluff and was not seen again until after midnight, when he entered hurriedly and went direct to his room. Between 8 and 9 o'clock he walked over to the bathing grounds and asked Bathing Master Crammer for a swimming suit. Mr. Crammer noticed him pause and look curiously at the water as he walked down the steps. The man waded out until he was in about four feet of water. There were no other bathers near him. After paddling about slowly so as not to attract attention, Kearns finally let himself fall face downward into the water. He turned over and over. He clung to a tuft of weeds at the bottom. The bathing master and his two assistants jumped in after him. When they reached the spot, however, he allowed himself to come to the surface and they carried him to the beach. Restoratives were applied and he soon regained consciousness. Mr. Crammer walked him up and down to strengthen him and finally wormed the following statement from him:

"I came down here to drown myself. I thought death would come much easier and quicker than it does. If I hadn't I would have jumped off the iron pier, where I would have gone down at once. I wanted to die because I have lost all my money at faro-bank and have not a penny in the world. I can't even pay my hotel bill. I hadn't the courage, though, to hold myself longer under the water and had to give up."

The man was questioned afterwards as to whether his name was Kearns, but he persisted that it was. He went to the hotel and informed them that he would have to be trusted for his bill, and left for the city on the noon boat, his fare having been paid for him. It is believed that he lost his money in one of the club houses here.

## A REMARKABLE MAN.

Thomas Lett, a Patriot and Old Warrior, Passes Away.

SANDWICH, Ills., July 13.—Thomas Lett, brother of Benjamin Lett, the Canadian patriot with Wm. Lyon McKenzie in the Canadian or patriot war of 1837, died at his residence here, and the funeral services will be held at his late home on church street. He was seventy-six years of age, a liberal in his views, and one of the most prominent and intelligent men of this community.

The Lett family was connected with the Canadian war, and the history of Holland, Ireland, England, Canada and the United States cannot be written without connecting their names on the side of right in all the great wars these countries have had for six hundred years.

His contest through the New York courts and his correspondence with Governor's Bouck, Wright and Seward, of that state, his critical examination of the case of Lox and Webster and of the closing up of the Welland canal, burning of the steamer Carolina, and blowing up of Brock's monument; his efforts in securing the release from Auburn prison of his brother Benjamin, who was arrested and indicted one day, tried and convicted the next, for a crime he never committed. His history of Benjamin Lett, and his trials cut upon two marble shafts, and containing several thousand words, all show that Mr. Lett was a remarkable man.

## Mrs. Smith's Lover Robber.

CHICAGO, July 13.—The alleged robbery of Mrs. Smith, at Eldridge Court, of \$1,000, which has mystified the detectives for the past two days, is explained by Mrs. Smith confessing that she gave the money to a lover, who gambled it away on the races. The concerted robber story was to account for her being unable to produce the money for her husband, who desired to invest it. Mr. Smith denies the confession made by his wife that she gave the money away, and states he will prove such was not the case.

## CATTLE TROUBLES.

Texas Stock Illegally Detained but Will Move Forward Soon.

DODGE CITY, Kan., July 13.—The situation between southwestern ranchmen and Texas drovers is becoming daily more complicated through Texas stock, which is rapidly accumulating at a point south of Fort Supply and the Canadian river.

Over one hundred thousand head of cattle have been stopped there by Deputy Marshal Bell, who has made several arrests of persons in charge of cattle. Complaint has been made by one John Landers before United States Commissioner Cook against five different persons, two of whom, John Blocker and Oscar Woody, were arrested and brought to this city for trial.

The parties are charged with violating the animal industry law. The preliminary hearing is set for the near future.

The cattlemen declare the drive from Texas this year is unusually healthy, and the coming herds are in the very best condition. Telegrams have been received here from the secretary of the interior, that drivers from Texas have a right to proceed unmolested through the Indian country over common trail, and United States Marshal Simpson has telegraphed that no deputy of his has a right to detain any cattle, and they can only arrest persons for whom they have legal process.

The prevailing opinion now is that the United States attorney and marshal will receive specific instructions from Washington authorizing the safe and continued journey of the drive from Texas to their destination, subject to the local quarantine regulations.

## SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

Business Interest Advancing With Wonderful Strides—Great Improvements.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 13.—In its last issue The Manufacturers' Record gives an interesting summary of new enterprises and internal improvements in the south for one week as indication of the industrial progress of that section of country. Notwithstanding the fact that July is a dull month in business circles, business activity has been marked in every southern state.

Kentucky stands at the head of the list with a \$5,000,000 mining company at Louisville, a \$50,000 sawmill near Grayson, a \$50,000 manufacturing company at Jamison, a large flour mill at Bowling Green, and a railroad being built to open up new coal mines.

Tennessee shows a steady increase in mining and manufacturing interests, and several new factories and railroads are in course of construction.

In Louisiana there is considerable activity, especially in the building of sugar mills and overhauling sugar machinery.

In Texas a \$50,000 lumber company has been organized at Waco, a large compress is building at Tyler, and throughout the state the activity is wonderful.

Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina and Alabama also show great improvement.

## Railroad Figures.

NEW YORK, July 13.—The Commercial and Financial Chronicle computes the gross earnings of four of the leading American railways for the first six months of this year, at \$88,481,832 against \$90,161,190 for the same period in 1884. The decrease is little less than 2 per cent. The Canadian Pacific increased \$1,219,921. The Mexican Central \$478,827; the Northern Pacific decreased \$1,380,049; the Wabash \$558,878, and Manitoba \$563,923.

## Failed to Agree.

CHICAGO, July 13.—The jury in the case of Mrs. Mary T. Hunting, the keeper of a baby farm, charged with starving Lillian Pearl Howard, an infant placed in her care, to death, came into Judge Hawes' court and announced they were unable to agree, and were discharged. The jury stood seven for acquittal and five for conviction. The case, at the time it originated caused intense excitement, but will hardly ever be tried again.

At Indianapolis Hon. John E. Lamb, of Terre Haute, was sworn in as United States district attorney, to succeed Maj. Charles L. Holstein.

The president appointed Col. John Gibbon, of the Seventh infantry, to be a brigadier general of the army, vice Gen. C. C. Augur retired.

Commissioner Wright, of the labor bureau has been suffering for some time past from a severe attack of rheumatism, and is now at Marblehead, Mass.

The members of Dr. Leonard's congregation at Springfield, are almost unanimously opposed to his candidacy for governor on the Prohibition ticket.

Mrs. Louis Grothen, wife of a young Cincinnati carpenter, died from the effects of a drink of water that had been accidentally poisoned by "Rough on Rats."

The coroner, after investigation into the cause of the death of Amos Lawson, who died suddenly near Oaktown, Ind., decided that his death was the result of natural causes.

Secretary Manning has accepted the resignation of Chief Clerk Swayze, of the treasury department, and has appointed Edward B. Youmans, of Elmira, N. Y., to be his successor.

Gage Frazee, who killed Charles Callender, near Martinsville, O., after a preliminary examination at New Vienna, was discharged, it being proved the killing was done in self-defense.

Curry Evans, aged 15, of Philadelphia, committed suicide because a young fellow whom she supposed was in love with herself gave an engagement ring to one of her school girl friends.

The people of Indiana, Pa., are afraid that Jack Sackett, a burglar just out of the penitentiary will burn the town, as he has threatened to do, twelve incendiary fires already having caused much damage.

Many of the principal business men of Indianapolis, Ind., have determined to order the telephones to be removed from their places of business, and committees have been appointed to solicit others to do the same.

Charles Dean, who wanted to marry Miss Mattie Pittkins, but was opposed by her uncle, Jacob Harmon, living near Oxford, Ind., attempted to elope with the girl, and on finding he was watched, shot himself twice, and fell dead.